

Order to Establish the Kiwa-Tete and Canoe Landscape Unit Objectives

Pursuant to section 4 (1) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (the Act), the Kiwa-Tete and Canoe Landscape Unit in the Headwaters Forest District (Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Northern Region), as indicated on Map 1, are each established as a landscape unit.

Objectives for the Kiwa-Tete and Canoe Landscape Units

Pursuant to section 4 (2) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are objectives for the Kiwa-Tete and Canoe Landscape Units are established as landscape unit objectives.

These objectives replace objectives established in the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Order (June 30, 2004) for the Landscape Units listed above.

Objective 1.0 Meet the distribution of old growth for each Landscape Unit / Biogeoclimatic Unit (variant) by maintaining the old growth management areas (OGMAs) as shown on each Landscape Unit map (Maps 1 and 2) subject to the following points:

- Cutting trees within OGMAs, is limited to circumstances where it is absolutely necessary for insect or disease infestation control because of a forest health threat to adjacent areas. When intervention in OGMAs is required for the above reasons:
 - (a) small intrusions are acceptable for sanitation purposes and no notification to the Integrated Land Management Bureau is necessary but
 - (b) where more than 10% of an OGMA is proposed for removal where the OGMA is less than 50 hectares in size, or, where more than 5% of an OGMA is proposed for removal where the OGMA is more than 50 hectares in size, written notification to the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Northern Region Client Services Manager must occur, and an evaluation will be undertaken by a qualified professional to determine if the OGMA can continue to meet old growth objectives of biodiversity. If it is determined to fail in this regard, than a suitable replacement OGMA will be established.
- When an OGMA is damaged or destroyed by natural events (for example; fire, flood, insect infestation) it will be evaluated based on forest attributes by a qualified professional for its ability to continue to meet biodiversity objectives. If it is determined to be unsuitable for meeting old growth biodiversity objectives, then a suitable replacement OGMA may be established to replaced the lost OGMA.
- Construction of permanent or temporary roads are not to be undertaken in OGMAs unless there are no other practicable options. Any roads that are built in OGMAs must be deactivated, rehabilitated and planted as soon as possible.

- Fire suppression and fuel management options shall be permitted within OGMA's for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the OGMA, as long as such actions do not detract from the biodiversity value of the OGMA.

Objective 2.0 Where OGMA's fall within declared Ungulate Winter Range- Caribou High Zone, objectives specific to that Ungulate Winter Range will apply to the OGMA's.

Objective 3.0 Maintain riparian habitat for cover to facilitate movement, foraging, reproductive requirements and success of wildlife species and populations that require riparian ecosystems in areas specified in Table 1 and shown in Map 9, subject to the points below:

- Harvesting in the enhanced riparian reserve/wildlife corridor, as identified in Table 1, outside the reserve zone is limited to:
 - a) No more than 30% of a corridor segment¹, as shown in map 9a, in less than 3 metre green-up condition at any one time.
 - b) No contiguous openings along the length of the corridor greater than 200m in length.
 - c) Maintain at least 40% basal area of current stand attributes.
- Construction of permanent or temporary roads is not to be undertaken in enhanced/riparian/wildlife movement corridors unless there are no other practicable options. Any temporary roads that are built in enhanced/riparian/wildlife movement corridors must be deactivated, rehabilitated and planted as soon as possible.
- If forest health sanitation or road building must occur within enhanced riparian/wildlife movement corridors, and where more than 30% of any one segment of an enhanced riparian/wildlife movement corridor is proposed for removal, written notification must be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Northern Region Manager Client Services.

1. Corridor segments as shown on the corridor coverage- map 9a

Effective Date and Future Orders

For the purposes of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act, all new forest development plans and all major amendments to forest development plans submitted following a date 4 months after the effective date of this Order must be consistent with the Order.

This Order does not affect any Category A cutblocks approved pursuant to the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act on or before the effective date.

For the purposes of the Forest and Range Practices Act, and despite subsection 16(2) of that Act, all forest stewardship plans submitted after the effective date must be consistent with this Order.

Effective Date of Order

This Order takes effect on, January 30, 2006.

Original Signed by James McGregor

Regional Executive Director
Northern Regional Client Service Division
Integrated Land Management Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

Date

Table 1

**Wildlife Movement Corridors within the Kiwa-Tete and Canoe Landscape Unit:
Enhanced Riparian Width and FPC RMA Breakdown for each water body**

Waterbody	Applied Enhanced Riparian (m)	Original FPC Riparian Management Area (m)	Total Wildlife corridor width (m)
Kiwa Creek	30	70	100
Tete Creek	30	70	100*
McLennan River	30	70	100
Gold Creek	0	40	40
Kimmel Creek	0	50	50 ¹
Zillmer Creek	0	50	50 ¹
Canoe River	30	70	100
Camp Creek	30	70	100**

*- Sections of Tete Creek are FPC default to 100 m and in the interest of consistency, a 30 m enhanced area has been added where the FPC default is only 70 m.

1- The widths for these corridors have been defaulted to the FPC riparian management areas. If increased consumptive land uses occur in these watersheds, this should be reviewed and revised if necessary.

****A portion of the riparian zone on Camp Creek is already at risk due to the proximity of Highway 5, railroad line, and transmission corridors for natural gas and electricity. In this situation the wildlife corridor should abut Highway 5 on the affected side.**